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The goal of this section is to have a look at references from non-medical librarian journals, but interesting for medical librarians (for lists and TOC's alerts from medical librarian journals, see: <http://www.chu-rouen.fr/documed/eahil67.html>). Acknowledgement to Informed Librarian Online.

Free full text

1. **Love CB et al. National Library of Medicine Disaster Information Management Research Center: establishment and growth, 2008–2010**

Information Services and Use. 2013 33;3-4:273-298

In 2008, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) established the Disaster Information Management Research Center (DIMRC). Prior to 2008, NLM had a long history of involvement in providing health information for disaster management. Aware of this legacy and moved by the catastrophic aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the NLM long range plan (Charting a Course for the 21st Century: NLM's Long Range Plan 2006–2016) called for creation of a center to show “a strong commitment to disaster remediation and to provide a platform for demonstrating how libraries and librarians can be part of the solution to this national problem”. NLM was urged to “ensure continuous access to health information and effective use of libraries and librarians when disasters occur”. In response to this charge, NLM has undertaken substantial efforts to ensure that medical libraries have plans for the continuity of their operations, librarians are trained to understand their roles in preparedness and response, online disaster health information resources are available for many audiences and in multiple formats, and research is conducted on tools to enhance the exchange of critical information during and following disasters. This paper documents the history, goals, initiatives, accomplishments and future plans of the Center.

Available from:

<http://iospress.metapress.com/content/9656602186634701/?p=eeb9e8b290364d6aaf3ff078ab6a3d2e1&pi=7>

2. **Information literacy competency standards for nursing: approved by the ACRL Board of Directors, October 2013**

College & Research Libraries News. 2014;75(1)

The Information Literacy Competency Standards for Nursing were completed and submitted to ACRL by the Health Sciences Interest Group – Information Literacy (IL) Standards for Nursing Task Force – in the spring of 2013. Preparation for the writing of the standards was based on two years of research on the information literacy needs of nursing students who are preparing for a profession in which evidence-based practice and translational research are fundamental values. This process included an extensive review of library and nursing literature, study of nursing standards used for accreditation, examining documents respected by nursing professionals and academics, as well as consultation with nursing faculty and library colleagues.

Available from: <http://crln.acrl.org/content/75/1/34.full.pdf+html>

3. Chiapp M *et al.* **Bibliographic research in nursing science: the sharing experience between offices at the IRCCS Policlinico S. Matteo di Pavia Foundation**
JLIS.it - the Italian Journal of Library and Information Science 2014;5(1),
With the aim of sharing strategies and bibliographic research skills, the IRCCS Policlinico S. Matteo di Pavia Foundation developed a training course titled: Bibliographic research in nursing science. Many offices contributed to the successful conclusion of this course: the Nursing library; the Training and Development office; the degree course in Nursing and the Technical and Rehab Nursing Service (SITRA) at the IRCCS Policlinico S. Matteo di Pavia Foundation. The two-years project was developed in two training levels, and it was addressed to nursing tutors and SITRA members. The two training levels helped in sharing the knowledge on functionalities and services offered by medical and nursing databases, and to apply complex research strategies. Participants' contribution helped in producing a bibliographic citation manual for nursing science. Available from: <http://leo.cilea.it/index.php/jlis/article/view/8922>
4. Yen-Lin W. *et al.* **Informetric analysis on open-access high productivity authors in the biomedical area**
Journal of Educational Media & Library Sciences 2014;51(2).
The study investigated publishing behaviors of high productivity authors who have ever published papers in biomedical open access journals (OAJ). In this study, 2,927 academic papers published by 30 high productivity authors were collected from Web of Science (WOS) database. The results of this study showed that: 1) the categories of the academic journals and in which the number of the 30 productivity authors' papers are displaying power law distribution; 2) the percentage of the 2,927 papers in OAJ is 36% and is increasing year by year; 3) the correlation between journal impact factor and the number of the papers is modestly positive correlated; 4) with regard to the number of paper citation, the correlation between the mean journal impact factor and the citation of the papers is highly positive correlated; it's notable that, in this study, to be compared with non-OAJ, OAJ has no citation advantage to these high productivity authors, and this result differs from the predecessors' researches. Available from: <http://joemls.dils.tku.edu.tw/detail.php?articleId=51252&lang=en>
5. Hui-Chin C. *et al.* **An analysis of literature searching anxiety in evidence-based medicine education**
Journal of Educational Media & Library Sciences. 2014;51(2).
Introduction. Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM) is hurtling towards a cornerstone in lifelong learning for healthcare personnel worldwide. This study aims to evaluate the literature searching anxiety in graduate students in practicing EBM. Method The study participants were 48 graduate students who enrolled the EBM course at a Medical University in central Taiwan. Student's t-test, Pearson correlation and multivariate regression, interviewing are used to evaluate the students' literature searching anxiety of EBM course. The questionnaire is Literature Searching Anxiety Rating Scale - LSARS. Results The sources of anxiety are uncertainty of database selection, literatures evaluation and selection, technical assistance request, computer programs use, English and EBM education programs were disclosed. The class performance is negatively related to LSARS score, however, the correlation is statistically insignificant with the adjustment of gender, degree program, age category and experience of publication. Conclusion. This study helps in understanding the causes and the extent of anxiety in order to work on a better teaching program planning to improve user's searching skills and the capability of utilization the information; at the same time, provide friendly-user facilities of evidence searching. In short, we need to upgrade the learner's searching 45 skills and reduce the anxiety. We also need to stress on the auxiliary teaching program for those with the prevalent and profound anxiety during literature searching. Available from: <http://joemls.dils.tku.edu.tw/detail.php?articleId=51253&lang=en>
6. Bhatti R. **Internet-based Information usage pattern of paediatricians: a survey of southern Punjab, Pakistan**
Library Philosophy and Practice 2014; Paper 1023
This study reports the results of a survey of 40 paediatricians working in teaching hospitals in Southern Punjab. The survey was undertaken to ascertain how paediatricians keep abreast with current development in their field; their purpose for using internet- based resources, databases and search engines being used more frequently and difficulties being faced. This study used a structured questionnaire which was distributed among the paediatricians in four public teaching hospitals by convenience sampling. The findings show that majority of the respondents use internet for obtaining medical information, literature search and online clinical guidelines through using a personal computer at home and personal digital assistant. Most of the respondents start their search from search engines i.e. Google or yahoo to search Medline/ PubMed and E-medicine & Medscape databases for their required information. Inadequate number of computers in libraries was reported as a major barrier. Available from: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1023/>

7. Bhat I *et al.* **Use of E-resources by faculty members and students of Sher-E-Kashmir Institute of Medical Science (SKIMS)**
DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology. 2014;34(1).
Electronic information sources are computer-based information sources. There are several forms and types of electronic resources which are available on the internet. Some of the popular ones that are gaining ground are the electronic journals, standards, technical specifications, reports, patents, full-text articles, trade reports, and hosts of other document sources. This paper presents the findings of a survey about the awareness and use of electronic resources by medical students available in the medical institute libraries. The subjects chosen for this study were faculty members and medical students of Sher-E-Kashmir Institute of Medical Science (SKIMS), Jammu and Kashmir, India. For evaluating study questions and data collection, the questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 300 faculty members, MD/MS (i.e., PG) and MBB final year (i.e., UG) students. The results of this survey are presented and discussed in this paper.
Available from: <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/5943>
8. Baikady MR. *et al.* **Clinicians' awareness and use of evidence-based medicine resources: a study at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal**
DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology. 2014;34(1)
The study was conducted to evaluate user needs and awareness of aspects of evidence-based medicine (EBM) resources – their features, utility, and the areas covered under various facets of clinical practice and patient care by the clinicians (faculty members and postgraduate students) of Kasturba Medical College (KMC), Manipal. The EBM resources provide the expertise and practical knowledge of top physicians, researchers and leading academic experts worldwide, and KMC health sciences library subscribe various EBM resources. The data collection was performed using self-administered questionnaire to faculty members and postgraduate students from eight clinical departments of KMC, and included a total of 74 participants. Evaluating the different EBM resources at work revealed that 'UpToDate', 'PubMed/Medline', and 'MD Consult' always came first in user-preference. The results of data analysis and summary of responses and suggestions for effective utilisation of the EBM resources gathered from the survey are presented. The outcomes pointed that clinicians possessed awareness of several EBM resources subscribed by KMC Health Sciences Library as well as from the external sources. The summarised data and the ideas gathered from the survey are helpful to propose a few suitable recommendations for effective utilisation of the EBM resources available in the KMC Health Sciences Library.
Available from: <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/5946>
9. Griffin MA *et al.* **A video digital library to support physicians' decision-making about autism**
The Code4Lib Journal Issue. 2014;23.
A prototype Digital Video Library was developed as part of a project to assist rural primary care clinics with diagnosis of autism, funded by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine. The Digital Video Library takes play sample videos generated by a rural clinic and makes it available to experts at the Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) Clinic at The University of Alabama. The experts are able to annotate segments of the video using an integrated version of the Childhood Autism Ratings Scale-Second Edition Standard Version (CARS2). The Digital Video Library then extracts the annotated segments, and provides a robust search and browse feature. The videos can then be accessed by the subject's primary care physician. This article summarizes the development and features of the Digital Video Library.
Available from: <http://journal.code4lib.org/articles/9281>
10. Read K *et al.* **Building an eScience thesaurus for librarians: a collaboration between the national network of libraries of medicine, New England Region and an Associate Fellow at the National Library of Medicine**
Journal of eScience Librarianship. 2013;2(2).
Objective: In response to the growing interest and adoption of eScience roles by librarians, those from the National Network of Libraries of Medicine, New England Region (NN/LM NER) and an Associate Fellow from the National Library of Medicine collaborated to build an eScience Thesaurus. The Thesaurus will introduce librarians to terminology and concepts in eScience, point to relevant literature and resources on data and digital research topics, and provide links to interviews with librarians and experts working in eScience-related roles. The eScience Thesaurus is a starting place for librarians to find the vocabulary to research the

background, resources, and tools necessary for developing their capacity to provide eScience-related services. *Methods:* The Associate Fellow completed a review of eScience-related literature to identify the seminal publications for the originations of these terms and concepts as they apply to libraries. Next, the Associate Fellow worked with the NN/LM NER to compile an environmental scan of resources that would be useful and applicable for librarians, and created a scope document and record structure. The team interviewed prominent librarians working in eScience roles and experts that have created digital tools and services used by the library community. Finally, the team sent the Thesaurus records out to five members of the advisory and editorial review boards from the eScience Portal for New England Librarians for evaluation. *Results:* The eScience Thesaurus is now hosted on the eScience Portal for New England Librarians' website. It provides a comprehensive list of more than 50 different terminologies and concepts, with links to seminal and relevant literature, resources, grants, and interviews on a variety of eScience-related topics. *Conclusion:* The eScience Thesaurus is an evolving resource; as the field expands and more eScience-related terms are adopted by the library and information science community, the Portal will enable its users to electronically submit new vocabulary and records to the Thesaurus, thus preserving it as a go-to eScience resource for librarians. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7191/jeslib.2013.1049>

Abstracts only

1. Kendall S. **Clinical key**

The Charleston Advisor. 2014;15(3):10-14

Clinical Key is probably the largest, most comprehensive product currently available for finding clinical medical information. Elsevier is one of the largest medical publishers, and Clinical Key brings together into one bundled package, with one bundled subscription price and without ownership rights, all of their currently published journals and books for the physician, plus content formerly found in MD Consult, Procedures Consult, and First Consult. This medical content can be searched along with Medline records and clinicaltrials.gov information with a Google-like search functionality to yield, for most searches, thousands of results in text, image, or video format. Despite some quirks with relevancy ranking, the search engine usually manages to bring key sources such as guidelines, procedures videos, point-of-care information, or systematic reviews to the top of the results. As a one-stop-shopping site for clinical information, its sheer size and breadth are both its strength and weakness. It does not function as well as dedicated point-of-care tools for their simplicity and ease of use at the bedside. But it does allow a user to search a huge number of quality sources for research and teaching purposes. An overall above-average score for content and functionality were brought down somewhat by the lack of pricing options and library-unfriendly contract provisions.

Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5260/chara.15.3.10>

2. Oh S *et al.* **Health answer quality evaluation by librarians, nurses, and users in social Q&A**

Library & Information Science Research. 2013;35(4):288-298

Health information consumers and patients increasingly take an active role in seeking health information online and in sharing their health problems and concerns in online support groups and social media venues. However, they may risk being influenced by unreliable and misleading information in such environments, as no intermediaries monitor the quality of this information. This study focuses on evaluating the quality of health information exchanged in one of the social media venues, by investigating how librarians, nurses, and users assessed the quality of health answers in Yahoo! Answers, a social question-and-answering (Q&A) service. Through statistical analysis differences among the three participant groups, how the background characteristics influenced their assessments, and the relationships between characteristics of the content of answers and quality evaluation criteria were each considered in detail. Librarians and nurses shared similar ratings of answer quality, but had differences in their level of medical knowledge and the types of services they offer, resulting in minor differences across criteria. Users perceived the quality of health answers in social Q&A to be higher than librarians and nurses for almost all criteria. Depending on the sources of information presented in health answers, librarians, nurses, and users gave different quality assessments. Implications exist for research into and practice of evaluating the quality of health information, which need to address both search and domain expertise along with the sharing of socioemotional values preferred by users.

Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740818813000674>

3. Luo L *et al.* **Preparing public librarians for consumer health information service: a nationwide study**
Library & Information Science Research. 2013;35(4):310-317
A nationwide survey study was conducted to gain understanding as to how to prepare public librarians for consumer health information service. Findings indicate that the popular health information needs encountered by public librarians cover a wide variety of topics, including the human body, a medical/health condition, a disease, a medical concept, and fitness/diet/nutrition. The top two challenges faced by public librarians when providing consumer health information service are difficulty in interpreting patrons' questions and lack of knowledge about available and trusted/appropriate medical/health information sources. Public librarians wish to receive training on a number of topics that could help address the challenges they face, and the most favorable training format for them, among all the options provided in the survey, is the self-paced online tutorial. This study constitutes the basis for establishing training requirements and developing training programs to meet the needs of public librarians. Their mastery of the necessary skills, knowledge and competencies via training will lead to effective and efficient delivery of consumer health information service in public libraries, and ultimately generate optimal patron experiences.
 Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740818813000637>
4. Barton AJ *et al.* **A case study of a semantically enhanced public health digital collection**
Journal of Library Metadata. 2013;13(4)
A historic public health digital collection, developed by the Ruth Lilly Medical Library's Digital Initiatives Group, includes full-text public health bulletin issues; historic photos, drawings, and images; and a vital statistics database. Each content component resides in its own digital space and each has to be separately searched. This paper will discuss the development of a prototype system that integrates and relates digital content within a dispersed collection using Semantic Web technologies. The search result sets are presented as a collection of interrelated content on a scatter graph that spatially indicates the degree of contextual relevancy.
 Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19386389.2013.849908#.UsWL2vua834>
5. Houk KM. **Using Facebook page insights data to determine posting best practices in an academic health sciences library**
Journal of Web Librarianship. 2013;7(4)
Tufts University Hirsh Health Sciences Library created a Facebook page and a corresponding managing committee in March 2010. Facebook Page Insights data collected from the library's Facebook page were statistically analyzed to investigate patterns of user engagement. The committee hoped to improve posting practices and increase user engagement with the page by studying trends uncovered from data analysis. The results showed that increased posting frequency correlated with more page likes and more user engagement. The type of post content also significantly increased user engagement with the library's Facebook page, with multimedia posts drawing the most interest from fans. Analysis showed that engagement did not significantly decrease during the summer semester compared to the rest of the academic year. Based on these and other findings, the committee created better posting guidelines and will be looking into ways to organize and time posts in order to collect better data and increase Facebook page fans. This article hopes to inform other libraries that are considering creating a Facebook page in two ways: first, by highlighting how Facebook Insights data can be used to capture statistics about user trends; and second, by becoming a basis for best practice posting guidelines in order to have an active, engaging page with fans who remain interested in page content.
 Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19322909.2013.837346>
6. Moreno Fernández LM *et al.* **Consistency between indexers in the LILAC database (Latin American and Caribbean Health Science Literature)**
Information Research. 2013;18(4).
Introduction. Consistency in indexing of Literatura Latinoamericana y del Caribe en Ciencias de la Salud is analysed and some features are compared with those of MEDLINE, ISA and PsycInfo. Method. The study was carried out with 194 duplicate entries chosen from 8,547 entries, which is analogous to the process followed in MEDLINE, ISA and PsycInfo. Analysis. Consistency was calculated using the Hooper and Rolling formulas. Analysis. Consistency was calculated using the Hooper and Rolling formulas. The Mann-Whitney U Test and the Student T were used to study the relationships between different variables. Results. Consistency increased on separating out the qualifiers for secondary terms. The qualifiers are used more consistently than secondary terms. Secondary terms are used with very low frequency in the description of documents. In

general, the more terms used to describe the documents, the lower the level of consistency. Conclusions. Indexing consistency in LILAC is shown to be substantially less than that offered by MEDLINE, ISA and PsycINFO

Available from: <http://www.informationr.net/ir/18-4/paper601.html>

7. Kiernan V. **Public relations practices at medical journals**

Learned Publishing.2014;27(1):5-13

Many publishers of medical journals actively court coverage by the news media. However, the extent and effect of these practices are poorly understood. After reviewing prior literature regarding the impact of news coverage on the citation rate of journal articles, this paper seeks to measure the extent to which medical journals with clinical significance use public relations practices to encourage news coverage of their articles, and the success that those practices had in increasing coverage by newspapers. Editors of 120 medical journals published worldwide with clinical relevance were surveyed; the response rate was 54%. Eighty per cent of respondents reported that their journal offered journalists at least one of press releases, access to full-text articles, or press conferences. Editors whose journals used the practices in conjunction with an embargo reported higher-quality news coverage than editors of journals that did not, but editors and journalists held differing views about the justifications for the specific practice known as an embargo.

Available from: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/alpsp/lp/2014/00000027/00000001/art00002>

8. Ogbah OL. **Internet knowledge and use skills among clinical medical students in Delta State University, Abraka**

International Journal of Digital Library Systems (IJDLS). 2012;3.

The study investigated the Internet Knowledge and use skills among clinical medical student in Delta State University using questionnaire to collect data. The descriptive survey design was employed for the study. A total of 120 students selected through stratified random sampling participated in the study. The findings revealed that a majority of the students access the Internet but a larger number of them do this in the cyber cafes more than in the library. They use the Internet more for assignment and research and only a few use it to perfect their Internet use skills. The students retrieve information more from the Internet from www.google.com and acquire their Internet Knowledge and use skills from their use of the Internet and assistance from friends.

Available from: <http://www.igi-global.com/article/internet-knowledge-and-use-skills-among-clinical-medical-students-in-delta-state-university-abraka/83500>

9. Ugwoke CLN BU. **Reducing the effects of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria: the role of libraries and information centres**

International Journal of Information Management New Articles in Press, 12 -18 November 2013

HIV/AIDS is a deadly disease which kills people everywhere in the world. The purpose of this paper is to show that libraries and information centres in Nigeria can be actively used in the campaign and war against the spread of HIV/AIDS. It shows how HIV/AIDS is reducing the population of Nigeria through deaths. It highlights factors responsible for the rapid spread of the disease and shows how provision of education and information supported by library and information services can help reduce the spread of the disease. Libraries and information centres should involve audio-visual materials, and information communication technologies in educating and disseminating relevant information to the people against HIV/AIDS in the country. The paper has discussed problems hindering effective library services to Nigerians.

Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0268401213001151>

10. Peterson GM. **Characteristics of retracted open access biomedical literature: a bibliographic analysis**

Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology. 2013;64(12):2428-2436

The author analyzes retracted biomedical literature to determine if open access and fee-for-access works differ in terms of the practice and effectiveness of retraction. Citation and content analysis were applied to articles grouped by accessibility (libre, gratis, and fee for access) for various bibliometric attributes. Open access literature does not differ from fee-for-access literature in terms of impact factor, detection of error, or change in postretraction citation rates. Literature found in the PubMed Central Open Access subset provides detailed information about the nature of the anomaly more often than less accessible works. Open access literature appears to be of similar reliability and integrity as the population of biomedical literature in general, with the added value of being more forthcoming about the nature of errors when they are identified.

Available from: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.22944/abstract>